ander to Advertisements.

Amusements	Cot. rare. Col. 7 5 Medical 7 5 5 Missorianeous 8 5 5
Business Notices	1 Do
Country Board. 7 Dividend notices. 6 European Advs. 3 Excursions. 3 Figure 11. 6 Heir Wanted. 3	2 Refricerators. 6 6 Rooms and Flats. 7 5 Saises by Auction. 3 2 Situations Wanted. 7 5 Special Notices. 5
Hotels	1 Steamboars and it it 0 4 2 Summer Resorts 7 2 5 Teachers

Business Notices.

THE BRINKERHOFF CURE for piles, fissures, ulcer fixtula telling, &c. safe, certain and almost paniess. Send for Illustrated paper explaining the treatment and containing references. Address to MILER & LAWSON. Drs. Millen & Jamison, 41 West 20th-st., New-York,

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States. Dully, with Sunday 1 Year. 6 Months. 3 Months.

Dully, without Sunday 7 00 5425 \$125
Dully, without Sunday 7 00 3 50 175
Emalay Tribane 150
Remai by Postal Note, Money Order or Registered Letter,
By Postal Note the resulter will please write on the Note,
"For THE NEW YORK FRIENCE,"
Main office of THE THESISE, 154 Nassan.st., New York,
Address all correspondence simply, "THE TRIBUKE, NEW-YORK,"

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE, and orders or regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York City: Branch Office, 1,2 8 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No. 308 West Fwenty-third-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 760 Third-ave, near Forty-avenith-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 1007 Third-ave, near Sixtisth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Union Square, No. 1.04 Fourth-ave, corner of Fourteenth-st. 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Union Square, No. 1.05 Fourth-ave, corner of Fourteenth-st.

Union Square, No. 153 Fourth-ave, corner of Fourteenth-st, IN OTHER CITIES. WASHING CN-1,322 F-st. | LONDOX-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Victor Hugo buried in the Pantheon ; no disorder by Communists. ==== Dr. Julius Rosenberg pardoned by the Emperor Francis Joseph. = Herbert Spencer has written a reply to Frederick Harrison .-- Arthur E. Marsh not arrested in Liverpool.

DOMESTIC .- Governor Hill heard arguments on New-York bills. Senator Coggeshall accused of seeking a bribe. The New-York baseball n ne defeated the Philadelphia team. ==== The Pre-byterian General As embly in Cincinnati completed its session. === The Baptist Foreign Missionary Union met in Saratoga. === Ten mills in Pittsburg, and one at Niles, O., signed the workmen's scale.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- No clew to the murderer of Hands. = Three safes broken open in Duane-st. = Sudden death of Mrs. Charles Tracy. == Blockades in Broadway caused by Sharp's road. Dr. Talcott testified about Miss Hoyt. The Brooklyns beat the Louisvilles at baseball. A young man cut his throat with a jackknife; another killed himself because he was despondent. === The Columbia College trustees established a new chair. - Gold value of th legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.21 cents. Stocks active at declining figures and closed unsettled at partial recoveries.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair weather and stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 57°; average, 6878°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The bad jam which the bailding of Jacob Sharp's railway caused in Broadway yesterday is a striking illustration of the inconveniences that are likely to result from legalizing any more schemes which would make necessary the tearing up of this busy thoroughfare.

The "cracking" of safes in stores has not been a favorite occupation of experienced burglars of late years. They found that it did not pay. The work was too hard, and wise men kept most of their money and funds in bank. But within a few months a new generation of thieves seem to have sprung up who are bound to operate in this unprofitable line. They attacked three safes in a store in Duane-st. on Sanday, but after working hard all day they only obtained about \$175. Disgust at such a pitiful result ought to go far toward inducing them to earn an honest livelihood.

It is neither unjust nor unkind to say that Victor Hugo's funeral was greatly enjoyed by the Parisians yesterday. It was precisely such an affair as they delight in-grandly spectacular, and yet with real sentiment enough about it to justify a considerable amount of emotion. To the credit of the people it should be noted that there were no communistic demonstrations. Possibly the knowledge that the police were ready for trouble was the principal reason why the Socialists kept quiet, but probably even the worst of this class realized how incongruous trouble would be at the great Frenchman's funeral.

The man who had had trouble with Hands, the drug clerk found murdered in the shop in Hudson-st., seems able to prove an alibi without difficulty. He tells a straight story, and there is no reason to doubt it. The theory of the police that he "knows more than he tells" is a vague insinuation that he got some one else to commit the crime for him. This is making more out of the affair than the facts justify. The bloody work was done precisely as a stupid thief who had been caught stealing by Hands would have done it. It is natural, possibly, for the police to exaggerate the mystery about the crime, but there is no use in it.

It used to be said of Americans that they took no holidays. The assertion certainly would hardly be true to-day. Americans, or New-Yorkers at least, take all they can get and are constantly asking for more. The last demands come from the dry-goods clerks of the city. They want a half-holiday on Saturdays during June and September, as well as during July and August. This request the employers are loth to grant. It would injure their business greatly, they say. Possibly the salesmen would have a better chance of getting what they ask if the employers could feel assured that it would be the last concession of the kind asked for. There must be a line drawn somewhere between work and play.

The official inquiry with a view to increasing trade between the United States and South America may not obtain for us all the advantage expected; but the information gleaned by the Commissioners, as given in THE TRIBUNE'S Washington dispatches, contains many instructive points. They find that one great reason why our goods do not sell in South America is that they are not especially manufactured for that trade, but are the surplus of what is made up for home consumption. The killed, and if that has happened it emphasizes desire to make out a smaller yield than the face above paragraph are unwarranted. We hasten,

Germans and English send out prints and other stuffs in great variety, especially designed to meet the wants and tastes of South Americans. Moreover, they put their wares up in small packages suited for handling and transportation over bad roads, and not easily loaded down with daties in the custom houses. Some of the Commissioners believe that reciprocity treaties are what we need most. But even without them the hints given above may be useful.

The stories in regard to the great strike of ironworkers are rather more conflicting and inconsistent than usual. At nearly all points it appears that almost the entire body of ironworkers is idle since Saturday, the manufacturers having declined to sign the new agreement upon which the men insisted. The few concerns which have signed appear to have special branches of the manufacture in hand, so that they are less affected than others or not affected at all by the general scale of wages. The reasons said to be given, however, for declining the new arrangement differ so widely at different points, and are on the whole so peculiar, that it is not easy to understand what the manufacturers really insist upon. The only thing quite clear about it is that those who have signed the new agreement have contrived to secure an immediate reduction of wages under the terms of that agreement by reducing the card rate on manufactured iron to two cents at once. Hence they are now paying \$5 per ton for puddling instead of \$5 50 as before. The men still believe that the contest will be a short one, and are much encouraged by the apparent disagreement of the manufacturers.

ANOTHER RECIPROCITY TREATY. It is announced by telegraph that Minister Foster has again negotiated a commercial treaty with the Spanish Government. The treaty, it is said, includes not only Cuba and Porto Rico in its operations, but the Philippine Islands and other Spanish colonies. It will be remembered that Mr. Foster was retained by the present Administration, much to the disappointment of Democratic aspirants, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty in place of the one which the Senate and the public received with scant favor under the Administration of President Arthur.

While the new treaty will need to be judged according to its provisions, which are not yet known, there is little reason for believing that it will be found more satisfactory to the interests of the United States than the one negotiated last year. The Spanish interests are the same, and have been represented by the same adroit officials whose success in negotiating with Minister Foster on the former occasion was so conspicuous. Undoubtedly, also, the same private interests, involving very large sums of money, which were concerned in the treaty submitted at the last session of Congress, have had at least as much to do with shaping the new treaty. whatever it may be. The public will, therefore, have good reason indeed for declining to regard the new treaty with more favor than the old, until its provisions have been scrutinized with great care.

This] at least is altogether probable: the treaty has not been shaped with a view to maintain the protective system, but rather to secure for certain individuals or interests special advantages in spite of that system, and probably by sacrificing it to a greater or less extent. It is hardly to be expected that the new Administration has been more careful to avoid antagonism with Republican principles than that of President Arthur. There is reason to assume that the disposition of the new Administration with regard to the tariff question will be disclosed, to some extent at least, by the provisions of the new treaty. Indeed, if the President approves and recommends it, some disclosure of his aims in regard to that question cannot well be avoided His Secretary of State, however, under whose direction the negotiations have been carried on, is a well-known free-trader. It is safe to assume that Mr. Bayard, so far as he has had any power to shape the new treaty, has not been governed by any regard for the protection of American industry. chaps it may turn out that the whole negotiation has been the work of Mr. Bayard, and not of the President, and that the differences which have arisen between the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet may come to a head in the decision in regard to this treaty.

BILLS THAT SHOULD BE SIGNED. Of the bills awaiting Governor Hill's signature probably none are more important than the two concerning this city on which he gave a hearing yesterday. The new building law is specially designed to make impossible the further erection of unsafe buildings of the Buddensiek sort. Governor Cleveland last year vetoed a similar bill because of alleged defects in its phraseology. This year care has been taken to remove any such excuse for a veto. Speculative contractors do not want this bill to become law. It is to be hoped that they will not be able to defeat it through the Governor's action. The bill to prevent the erection of high buildings is another good measure opposed only by the same interested persons. The sanitary demand for such an act ought to secure the Governor's signature to this bill.

Among the other bills to be considered this week is the Bridge bill. Determined efforts are being made to influence the Governor against this measure. The Legislature in striking out the section referring to the Brooklyn extension unwittingly left in a few words referring to the raising of bonds for that purpose. On that ground the Governor is asked to veto the measure. It does not appear that he would be justified in doing so. The new Board of Trustees would consist of the Mayors and Controllers of the two cities. The people can trust them not to take any possible advantage of such a clause, even if it has any legal force under the circumstances, which is doubtful. A reorganization of the present unwieldy Board is necessary. The extension of the New-York end of the Bridge is imperative for the public convenience. For these reasons the Governor ought to sign the bill.

BIG BEAR AT BAY.

3 General Strange appears to have repeated the mistake of Colonel Otter in the Cut Knife fight by attacking Big Bear with an insufficient force. Colonel Otter's attack upon Poundmaker, it is true, prevented the latter from joining Riel, but it was not the less an imprudence. In the present case there was still less excuse for such haste, since Big Bear is not acting in conjunction with any other force, and therefore nothing would have been risked had General

Strange waited until he had troops enough to render victory certain. As it is he has encouraged the rebellious Indians by showing them that they can compel white troops to retire, and prospects are "much more encouraging," and probably this will render the subjugation of Big Bear more difficult. It seems also that a scow loaded with ammunition and provisions, or a wagon train, (for the facts are stated differently in two of the reports), has disappeared, together with its guard of thirteen men, and the only conclusion to be drawn is that it has fallen into the hands of the Indians.

This would mean that the escort had been

utterly insufficient escorts to supply trains and boats. General Middleton has left Battleford for the scene of action with a strong force, and if Big Bear waits for him a decisive engagement may be expected shortly. It is, however, probable that the chief will decline to accept battle on such terms. As he now knows of Riel's and Poundmaker's surrender, it must be concluded that he intends to hold out on his own responsibility, perhaps still hoping to be joined by other dissatisfied tribes. General Middleton can probably dispose of him if he can catch him, but if he has to chase him all over the country the campaign is liable to be protracted and tire-

THE OPERATIC PROBLEM.

Opera lovers in London are confronted with a state of affairs so anomalous and startling that they are cudgelling their brains in vain efforts to find an explanation of it. For the first time in one hundred and fifty-eight years they are this spring without Italian opera. For the first time in thirty-nine years (save in 1856, when fire made it impossible) the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden failed to open its doors on Easter Tuesday. The house has by this time, we suppose, been purged of the odors left by the circus that occupied it during the winter, but Mr. Gye and his backers seem to be unwilling to assume the risk of a season of opera, their financial good-nature having been strained too severely last year. Meanwhite the lease of Her Majesty's has been bawked about fruitlessly, and the latest reports from the Mapleson confirm the suspicion, doughty awakened by the singular character of his farewell attentions to Madame Patti and Miss Nevada here, that he will not be at the head of an operatic enterprise until he returns to this patient and amiable country next fall. It seems even possible, therefore, that the melancholy reflection of the musical philosopher of The Times (London) made some time ago may be verified and that Madame Patti and Madame Nilsson, if they should deign to visit London again, may be reduced to singing popular ballads at the Albert Hall. In Paris and St. Petersburg Italian opera is also in a condition of suspended animation, and in Germany and Austria the swelling tide of Wagnerism has caused the scores of Bellini, Donizetti and their melhifuous confreres to be relegated to the lumber-room.

There can be no question that at no time in the history of music have the enemies of Italian opera had a better reason than now to rejoice at what they are pleased to call its death. But Italian opera has more lives than a cat. It has frequently been moribund, but just as frequently has shown most admirable perverseness in elbowing the doctors and nurses whose attentions were killing it out of the way and staggering to its feet with an exclamation similar to that attributed by "John Phonix" to the dying Webster-"I ain't dead yit!" It has lived while its nurses have died physically or financially; and we fancy that it will be resuscitated again in London, though we do not believe that its hold upon the music-loving public is as strong as it was half a century ago.

The life of Italian opera is dependent upon two factors, and both of them are passing away. The first is singers trained in its traditions, or, if not that, of such charm of voice and method that they can make one forget the absurdity of the art-form and the incongruity of the representation; the second is fashion. We have been taught to believe that nothing is more unstable than fashion, yet it has remained true to Italian opera with scarcely a relapse ever since it was first introduced in London The people have only acted in self-defence in demanding that the Italian language should be used in operatic entertainments; it spares them the humiliation of understanding the words, and they lose little if any of the emotional element whenever such happens to be in the work. Even Wagner, who has insisted upon the equal rights of all the factors employed in the lyric drama, has said that when music is heard, with singing added "thereto, it is not the poetical thought which, "especially in choral pieces, can hardly be ar-"ticulated intelligiply, that is grasped by the anditor, but at best only that element of which to the musician seemed suitable for music, and which his mind transmuted into "music." We have met diligent opera-goers who persistently decline the aid of the translated book of words because they prefer to fancy words and sentiments to fit the music rather than have their imagination fettered by the silly trash which the composers have used as a skeleton on which to bang their beautiful inspirations. Until popular taste has been lifted completely out of the rut which it has occupied so long, we can understand that Italian should be preferred to the vernacular for operatic entertainments. And this leads us to observe that English opera, or opera in English, in which we are expected to take a patriotic interest, must come in a form that will command the admiration or respect of people of intelligence and musical taste before it can hope to succeed here.

A SHORT CROP OF WHEAT

The report given by The Farmer's Review of Chicago in regard to the condition and prospects of wheat is so extremely discouraging that one finds it hard not to believe it was meant to be discouraging. The information at command of that journal is not very much later. and doubtless is much less expensive, than that upon which the May report of the Bureau of Agriculture was based. Yet the Agricultural Report estimated the yield of winter wheat at about 240,000,000 bushels, while the Chicago Review estimates the yield, "taking the most cheerful view of the situation," at less than 200,000,000 bushels. Careful examination of the figures given fails to show where so wide a discrepancy between the two statements can be accounted for, but some important differences in estimates as to particular States do appear. In such cases, the fact that the Agricultural Report has no bias, and may be presumed to seek no private advantage of any class of speculators, entitles its estimates to much confidence, while the returns of the Chicago journal are to say the least suspiciously near the centre of grain speculation, and may not unnaturally consult the interests of those who are holding a large part of the great surplus on hand. That there is to be a short crop can hardly be doubted. But it is easier, upon comparison of junk man. This being a reform Administration, the statements as yet at hand, to believe that the Bureau report is nearer the truth than the estimate of The Review: that the yield of winter wheat is likely to be nearer 240,000,000 bushels than 200,000,000 bushels.

This impression is not diminished by comparison of the estimates given in the Chicago journal as to spring wheat. It is there stated that the yet the estimated aggregate yield of spring wheat is given as only 130,000,000 bushels, whereas the yield last year was 156,000,000 bushels. This would imply a loss of 26,000,000 bushels or nearly 17 per cent, while in not one of the States mentioned is the percentage of decrease, according to The Review's reports, as much as 17 per cent. The difference in quantity is not here so great, but the apparent

strengthen the impression that the estimate as to winter wheat is in like manner somewhat strained.

The reports thus compared indicate a yield this year ranging from about 330,000,000 bushels at the minimum to 380,000,000 bushels, with the present probability that the latter figure will prove much nearer the truth. To this is to be added, for estimate of the year's supply, the large surplus remaining from last year, according to no estimate less than 100,000,000 bushels. This will give, in any case, a supply exceeding the consumption and exports for the past year. Meanwhile the indications point to a generally large yield in Europe, the dispatches on Sunday indicating that the change of weather, particularly in Great Britain, was regarded as highly favorable to the growing crop. If the demand from abroad proves less rather than greater than the demand last year, the supply available in this country will by so much the more exceed probable demands for consumption and export. There is really no danger of scanty or inadequate supplies of food. The only danger is that food may be made unduly costly by the operations of speculators, with exaggerated reports as their basis.

THE VILLAGE CATHEDRAL.

The building erected by Mrs. Stewart in emory of her husband is to be consecrated today as a cathedral. No such result as this was anticipated by the great merchant when he planned a city with gardens in the barren waste of Hempstead Plain. He was a practical man. He was making what he considered would prove a shrewd real estate investment. At the same time he hoped to enable families of moderate means to live in comfortable rural homes within a short distance of the metropolis. He had these ids in view when he made the purchase; and it is probable that he contemplated building a quiet country church in the centre of the village. He would have been amazed if anyone with clairvoyant intuitions had hinted that a series of novel ecclesiastical establishments would be founded on the broad avenues where he was planting horse-chestnuts and maples that a costly cathedral would be opened with imposing ceremonies in place of the rural church which he had planned; that a huge pile of brick and mortar would bear the name of the Cathedral School; and that another structure contrasting strangely with each in architectural effects would be a bishop's residence, or technically a see-house. Mr. Stewart would have been amazed, because he was a plain mar, and hard and practical in his ideas. If he had lived he would have built a great many cottages and possibly one or two small churches in Hempstead Plain. A cathedral would not have found a place in his closely calculated real estate investment.

This is not the only anomaly in connection with to-day's consecration services. The Cathedral is to be dedicated for religious and diocesan purposes by a Bishop who has recently made a masterly plea in favor of cities as the true centres of intellectual influence and religious and missionary work. Bishop Littleohn's address to the Episcopal Convention of Long Island a fortnight ago was largely taken up with an eloquent recital of the religious needs of Brooklyn. He demonstrated that that city had only one place of worship to each 2,624 people-a lower proportion than any other city in the country. He directed attention to the fact that there were four wards with an aggregate population of 100,000 in which there was not a single church represented in that convention; and that in one of those wards, where there were 50,000 souls, other religious bodies had eleven places of worship, and the Episcopal Church neither mission nor Sunday-school, No. more stirring appeal, no more impressive argument in behalf of church extension in great centres of population has been heard in this generation than this address. And the Bishop who with a deep sense of the urgent necessity of building churches in the waste places of a populous city cited Apostolie precedents, as well as plain, unvarnished statistics, is to-day to consecrate a cathedral in a country village of seventy-five houses! With a population of fifty thousand in a single Brooklyn ward without a single church of his communion, he dedicates nineteen miles from the city line a costly cathedral where services are to be rendered by lergy and a surpliced choir at an expense of 815,000 a year.

One of the remaining anomalies of to-day's religious event cannot be definitely stated. The cathedral system has been attempted in seven or eight dioceses of the Episcopal Church in this country. In each instance the cathedral is little more than the Bishop's church. In everal cases there is a clergyman in charge known as the Dean; in one or two there is a Chancellor or a Canon; but in effect it is only a feeble imitation of the English system. The arrangements to be made in Garden City have not been announced. The office of Dean is unknown in the general canon law of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and wherever it is instituted it has only the sanction of diocesan statutes. In this instance a governing chapter composed of members of various committees, numbering forty, have been invested with the power of accepting or rejecting nomination when made by the Bishon, Various proposals have been made for reviving other English offices, notably those of Archeacon and Canon, but no definite action has been taken. It seems problematical whether these imitations of the English Cathedral system can be adapted to the practical requirements of an American diocese-especially when the cathedral is in a village.

The president of the broken Penn Bank, contrary to the prophecies of his enemies and in obvious contradistinction to the long established usage of supposed embezzlers, has returned to Pittsburgland demands a trial. This man must be innocent or

It was to be expected that, having failed to discover even a two-cent deficit, the Democratic Treasury examiners would dig up some awful transgression on the part of the Republican managers of that department. It has come at last. The statement is made that the package so often described as being placed in the hands of blushing brides who visit the strong vaults of the Treasury, and said to outain \$5,000,000, is in reality made up of old Government documents worth about 30 cents to a the next bride who visits the Treasury may expect to handle a real package of money.

On Sunday last we published a special dispatch from Binghamton, N. Y., respecting the action of Recorder Downs in tining Mr. Burrows, one of the owners of the Binghamton Glass Works, \$50 for striking an employe named Bray. The dispatch

added: Burrows says that George O'Neil, a prominent Rigrows says that George O'Neil, a prominant Demo-cratic politician here, came to him and offered to settle the Bray affair for \$100, which was the amount Bray's mother owed O'Neil on a mortgage. He maignantly re-jected O'Neil's offer, and the latter then used his in-fluence on Recorder Downs, also a Democrat, with good effect. Burrows is a prominent Republican business man, but to-day several Democratic business men de-clared the fine unjust. Recorder Downs, though an ac-tive Democrat, has always heretofore been fair and up-

Letters just received from Binghamton assure us that so far as Recorder Downs and Mr. O'Neil are concerned, the statements and inferences in the

another blunder, namely, the furnishing of of the reports seems to indicate tends to therefore, to remove any false impression they may inadvertently done either of the gentlemen named any injustice. TRIBUNE correspondents are always instructed to be rigorously accurate and impartial in their statements, and it is only just to them as a body to say that violations of this order are extremely rare.

According to The New-Orleans States, the official Democratic paper in that city, C. B. Jones, recently appointed consul at Callao, is a fugitive from just ice. He was, it says, indicted in Louisiana for the assassination of General Liddell in 1870, and escaping from a hand of lynchers fled from the country. He now turns up as the President's choice for consul at Callao, and The States demands that Governor McEnery make a requisition for his body. The curious thing about it is that the Louisiana members of Congress are said to have signed the paper requesting Jones's appointment. It is hardly possible that Secretary Bayard, knowing these facts, asked for the appointment of Jones. But with his experience in selecting a shotgun postmaster in Mississippi, and in the choice of Dr. Meiere and other persons for office, the President ought by this time to have acquired sufficient wisdom to lead him to distrust Democratic recommendations. If the facts as related about Jones are true, and coming from the source they do there seems to be no reason to doubt them, the appointment of Jones is perhaps the most disgraceful yet made.

How dishonest is the cant which rolls its eyes and deplores the ruin of the American carrying trade, and never loses a chance to malign, injure and insult the one shipbuilder who has made a courageous, manly and persevering fight in behalf of American shapbuilding!

One of the most interesting documents published this year, the May report of the Bureau of Agriculture, contains a comparative record of wages and prices for the twenty-five years, 1860-1884, in omerset County, New-Jersey. The average prices obtained by the farmer for wheat, corn. oats and hay are given, the average wages paid per year, perday norday in having, and per day in harvest; and the quantity of corn, wheat and oats which the year's rages would purchase each year. The latter statenent is, of course, the epitome of all the rest; it shows what proportion of the products of his labor the farm worker gets each year for the labor given In 1860, the year's wages would purchase 93 ushels of wheat; in 1884, the year's wages would ourchase 187 bushels of wheat, a shade more than twice as many. In 1860, the year's wages would purchase 173 bushels of corn; in 1884, the year's vages would purchase 350 bushels, a little more than twice as many. In oats, however, the increase has been small, from 433 to 560 bushels. Reckoning the three together, the increase in purchasing power of wages has been 77.6 per cent.

Are The World's continued stories of John Kelly's alleged illuess, intended to bull the Thompson stock among the factions?

The captain of the Bridge police would (if he ould) have an easy way of managing the intending suicides for whom the structure has so strong an attraction. He would rig up a spring-board, from which they could take the fatal plunge. His scheme is hardly likely to meet with general approval. But if the Bridge continues to retain its present popularity with persons tired of life, perhaps the trustees may feel obliged to build a substantial iron fence along the outside of each carriage way. Or they might stretch a strong wire netting underneath the entire structure. The hot weather is now coming on, and if the Bridge policemen, in addition to their present ardgons duties, have to bestir themselve unduly when they see an intending suicide on the point of climbing up the trusses, they might run a great risk of sunstroke or some other direful calamity.

Senator McDonald is out with his monthly bulletin of adulation for Mr. Cleveland. The Presidential stomach has shown that it can stand a good deal of maple syrup and molasses, but Old Saddlebags certainly works it hard.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has taken a leaf from Mr. Gladstone's notebook, and now proposes to submit his quarrel with Mr. Harrison to arbitration. It is o be hoped that he will not insist on having either the King of Denmark or the Emperor William as arbitrator, however, since such selections would be tiable to breed confusion worse confounded. The Afghan frontier business is complicated enough low, but should it get mixed up with evolutionary phylosophy and international copyright, it would be too much for the strongest crowned head in Europe.

PERSONAL

The Hon, Miles Ross, of New-Jersey, is reported to have spent just six minutes in the White House since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, and the first words he spoke when he came out were, "No good."

Victor Hugo used to express a desire that his grave

quier, on the Seine, half way between Rouen and Havre, where his wife and his daughter and her husband were

" Camp Meeting" John Allen-the grandfather, by the way, of Mrs. Lilian Norton Gower-has lately recovered

Verdi says he never intended to compose an opera en titled "Othello," and that he will write no more. "My career is ended," he says "let now the younger men have their turn."

At the Paris Salon, according to The World (London). the American artist Mr. John L. Sargest exhibits some very distinguished portraits, which rather excite the calousy of his master Carolus Duran, who sees his monopoly of elegant feminine portraits seriously menaced. nopoly of elegant telmine portains according about the brilliant pupi's recent work. "Yes," replied Car-olus, "he is in a bad way—in a very bad way." But what about your own portrait which surgent paintes, and which bekan his reputation!" "Ah! admirable, magnificent! Mais alors papa dat là!"

WASHINGTON, June 1,-Secretary Lamar has recovered from the sickness which has confined him to his house for a week past, and was at his desk in the Interior De-partment to-day.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A paper in Bodie, Cal., comes out flatfooted in favor of our vivacious wife " for postmistress.

A new cause for divorce has been discovered at San Francisco. While Dr. Sculbery, of the United States Navy, was absent on a cruise, his accomplished young wife, to occupy her time, studied medicine and became a homeopathic practitioner. When the hisband came home and found his wife thus employed, he told her sne was a quack, and she replied that he was a outcher, and so the little pills parted them forever. Incompatibility in pills must henceforth be added to the long list of causes for martial separation.—(Springfield Union. " What is a City Editor I" is the title of some verses in

The Dayton Herald. The answer does ample justice to that much maligned man. Here it is :

A man that gathers the news, my boy, And does it an to amuse, my boy; A man of wit And tast and grit— A man they att abuse, my boy. In spite of all that is said, my boy, In the end he'll be ahea i, my boy, Far up above.
Where all is love.
He'll go when he is dead, my boy.

Secretary Manning is anxious to improve the appear ance of the paper currency, and public sentiment wil support him in it. The appearance of our paper cur sency should be, for instance, a good deal more frequent

Far be it from us to dictate the policy of the National Administration; but the Federal Superintendent of Pub-He Buildings may escape Bourbon censure if he will hire a man to set the new weathercock on the post office every day by some strictly non-partisan standard or else have the thing oiled. A party whose platform looks sixteen ways at once on the tariff question will not look leniently on a Democratic vane that persists in pointing in one direction.

The expense incurred by the Republicans in carrying the XXXIVth District has been figured up, and amounts to \$10. As the cost of printing the lickets was but \$9 29, we should like to know where the 71 cents went to. Is it possible that it was used to buy up a couple of hundred Democrats !—[Peoria Transcript.

By Senator Miller's new plan of primary elections, the State Convention would be composed of 1,500 instead of 500 delegates. It is understood that the moral influence of the hotel keepers in Saratoga, Syracuse, Richfield Springs and other places where conventions are went to be held will be exerted in favor of the new scheme.

A typographical error yesterday made The Journal tell the awful lie that "an anthem was sung by the cuair," yesterday. Lest misunderstanding should come from this statement, we desire to say that the "chair" did not sing an anthem, and is utterly incapable of such an

inappropriate and foolish undertaking. Kind and so commodating as the "chair" is, he would not do that for anybody, and we trust that no one will be misled by the report.—[Saratoga Journal. SEASONABLE RHYMES,

The weather's growing very warm,
"Its hard upon the rinkers;
The small boys to the wharves now swarm
Each day to fish for tinkers.

The druggist serves the fizzing drink
To all who come along. And translates easily the wink That calls for something stron

Once more the meadow and the plata
Are decked with fragrant flowers;
The picule season comes again,
Likewise the thunder showers.
—[Boston Courien.

They get ready for campmeetings in a busine way down in Texas. It will be noticed that in the fol-lowing extract from The Bastrop Advertiser, nothing is said about the preaching, but this was probably an oversight: "Immense preparations are being made for Major Penn's campmeeting, which begins in Hill's prairie on the 1st day of July. August Albrecht will run a restau-rant, ice cream, lemonade, and soda fountain on the grounds-a building now being erected for that purpose forty feet in width by seventy in depth."

A New-York man is lecturing on the "Cymraeg and its Peculiarities." Those who have studied the habits of the Cymraeg must admit that its peculiarities are very peculiar; but they will confess, we think, that the peculiarities of the Mugwumps are much more so.—[Norristown Herald.

A new anap for the office-seekers to work: "Mr. President, I have read your sister's new book and I am delighted with it."—[Louisville Commercial.

Three little girls, Ethel Dominick, Sadie Fraser, and Edith Beadleston have sent \$91 to THE TRIBUNE Front Air Fund, being the proceeds of a fair recently held by them at the residence of Mrs. William H. Beadleston. 25 West Fifty-first-st.

The New-York society young woman is not the idle resature fancy paints her. She has tociean her pot dogs teeth every morning. This is too responsible a duty to be outrusted to a maid.—(Waterbury American.

A SUMMER RUSE. Now nature fair with odors rare
The woodlands is perfuming,
And in the golden summer air
The sweet June rose is blooming The modest daisy decks the lea,

The fields their bloom are wearing,
And to resorts beside the sea,
The wealthy are repairing.

Front doors and shutters now we'll close, Eluding observation, And then our neighbors will suppose We're off on our vacation. -Boston Courier. The die from which the Franklin cent was made is now

used as a paper-weight in a hardware house in New-Haven. Coddlenate used to rave over Miss Gurligurl's hyacinthine curls. Since he has discovered that they are fastened on with hairpins he has chosen a new floral emblem, and now calls them lie-locks.—[Boston Tran-

script.

What in the old version was called "leasing," in the new version is termed "lying or falsehood." The real estate agents have brought this on the waslives —[Pitts state agents have brought ourg Chronicle Telegraph.

Fargus ("Hugh Conway") is no more; the news Jars on our heart-strings; could be be Called Buck From that dread boarne—that unreturning track— Ah! where is one so cold be would refuse Right joyous greeting after these Dark Days! Genius ecipsed!—all Bristol's sons now share Unmitigated grief, and o'er his bays Sorrow as 'twere A Family Affair.——1Bristol (England) Mercury.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

OPERA IN ENGLISH.

Flotow's "Martha" was given a representaion at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night by the singers of Messrs. Ford and Wallace who are now called on the housebills "The American English Opera Company." There were moments in the early portion of the evening when the performance was bright and pleasing, and Mrs. Seguin (a winsome Nancy not withstanding that her face showed traces of illness) and Mr. Stoddard labored intelligently and applied their gifts unstintingly to prevent the representation from falling into duiness. They provided all of the artistic moments of the even-Mr. Charles H. Thompson, known here as a church and concert singer of good parts, essayed the rôle of Lionel and sang much of its music with good taste, Liond and sang much of its music with good taste, though his voice, which has a fine natural quality, was frequently forced into unloveliness in order that the notes which mark its upper limit might be emitted. Miss alfa Norman sang the itle role of the opera and achieved a moderate degree of success by reason of the purity and brilliancy of the one register of her voice which she is able to make heard. She is too unrips a vocalist, however, to give really profound satisfaction in anything. Her continentation is so deficient that it is almost impossible to understand a word of her single, and whenever the music is even moderately rapid she does not attempt to pronounce her words but sings as if occupied with a softeggio. coupled with a solfeggio.

OUR JOAN.

A large audience filled the Grand Opera House last night and applauded Miss Coghlan's performance of "Our Joan." At the end of the second act she was called before the curtain and presented with an immense floral ship. The superb setting of the last act was particularly effective.

"AROUND THE WORLD" AT NIBLO'S.

Phileas Fogg, drawing in his train a real barked on his " Tour Around the World in Eighty Days" at Niblo's last night. The spectacle attracted a house. The charm of and of waving hands proved to have lost none of its oldtime attraction in the hands of those masters of spectacular and terpsichorean art, the Kiralfy Brothers. The costumes were a thought Marally Brothers. The costumes were a thought more magnificent and less abundant; the evointions of their wearers a shade more difficult and daring, "Around the World" is announced for two weeks only, but it is easy to understand that Messrs. Poole & Gilmore will not prove obdurate to the demands of the New-York public, in which case the Fourth of July will find beauty and grace still walking and talking and dancing in Niblo's Garden.

JUSTICE AND INJUSTICE TO COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Let me thank you for the article about the Harlem races in Sunday's TRIBUNE, so far as it con cerns Columnia College. It put the thing right. The referee clearly was unfair. The 'Varsity crew more than justified the good opinion of their friends. The rethan institued the good opinion of the ments and the mark in one of your contemporaries (presumably estermed) about the poor condition of some of the ments not true. All of them are in splendid condition, as any not true, and in half an eye. COLUMBIA.

ne can see with half an eye. New-York, June 1, 1885. NOT A FELLOW-PUPIL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In a notice of C. T. Howard, the lottery-man, I observe in your columns:

Athough a man of large proportions be was not strong physically, and shock and fright as in the case of Judson Jarvis, whose death also resulted from a runaway, caused his death. Howard was a Philadelphian, born about 1830, and was half educated at a college there where George Alfred Townsend was his fellownout.

It is not probable that Mr. Howard was a fellow-pupil of mine if he was born in 1830, as I came not to this planet till 1841. As the Philadelphia High School contained some 3,500 papils while I was there, it would be as apt to say that the general census and myself had per-asonal relations. I never knew either Howard or his lot-sonal relations. G. A. Townsand. tery. Yours, New-York, June 1, 1885.

SH-H-H-H! BEWARE LAMAR!

From The Providence Journal.

We can now see if the Canadian Government will treat
Louis Riel any more kindly than the United States did
Jederson Davis.

WHERE IS MR. BERGH!

From The New York Tablet.

A history of renegrade Irishmen would make interesting reading about this time. We are led to inter this from the large number of letters we receive asking for information about men whose apostacy or vagabondism has brought them into public notice. Just now a great many people want to know who Godkin is.

THE POLITICIANS HAVE THEIR WAY. The politicians made a great outery when Williams was picked out for marshall of Southern Lowal basted of their man Campbell, but it looks at this distance as the President had made a mistake in swapping horses. The concession is expected to "harmonize the party."

OH! INDEED!

From The Atlanta Constitution.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE says that the Hilnois Democrats have permitted General Logan to run them up a tree. This is a mistake. The Democrats went up a tree to wait until Mr. Morrison could go to Washington to see how the distribution of offices was getting along.

CLEVELAND SLIGHTS FLOWER'S FRIEND. CLEVELAND SLIGHTS FLOWER'S FRIEND.

From The Utica Herald.

We don't quite understand what our eccentric President is thinking of, in appointing Walter II. Buns, of Cooperstown, United States Marshal for the Northera district of New York, when he might have secured the services of E. Prentiss Halley, the proprietor of The Observer, for that honorable and lucrative position. If even looks as though Mr. Cleveland nourishes some personal grudge against Onetha County, and particularly the Democratic party of Onetha County with The Observer left out! Nearly three months of the Democratic Administration gone, and Onetha County utterly unreading the Not a marxial-ship, not a consulsirp, not a clerk ship yet! And Oneida County elected that Administration! Ingratitude, thy name is Cleveland! What can it mean! Hash! can it have some remote connection will the fact that Oneida County was for Flower a year ago! The Observer's advocacy of Flower, when it, should have